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SEN. J. W. FULBRIGHT
Questions CIA Chief

CIA Queried On Employee's Viet Writings

Wash. Post/L.A. Times

WASHINGTON (Spl.) — Sen.

J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark.) has queried the Central Intelligence Agency about the published writings on Viet Nam of a CIA official whose affiliation with the agency was not disclosed.

Fulbright, it was learned, asked CIA director William F. Raborn whether it is a good idea for CIA employees to write for publication — especially when their connection with the agency is not revealed.

Fulbright wrote to Raborn about two weeks ago after learning that the author of the

lead article in the April issue of Foreign Affairs, a prestigious American quarterly, is a CIA analyst. The article, by George A. Carver, Jr., is entitled, "The Faceless Viet Cong."

It was understood that Fulbright also asked Raborn whether the CIA would have cleared Carver's article for publication if it had been critical of the Johnson administration's Viet Nam policy.

Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has been a leading critic of that policy.

In his reply, Raborn is understood to have said that the magazine solicited the article and that the CIA cleared it for security.

As to the basic policy questions raised by Fulbright, Raborn reportedly said he would be glad to discuss them in a meeting with the senator.

Aides to Fulbright refused to release the letters without authority from the senator. Fulbright could not be reached for comment.

A CIA spokesman confirmed that Raborn and Fulbright had exchanged letters on the Carver article, but declined to reveal what was said.

Describing Carver as an "overt employee," the spokesman said that some CIA employees are permitted to write for publication, but that all such material must be submitted for security clearance.

The spokesman said normal CIA policy is that those whose writings are published may not be identified as agency employees. However, there have been exceptions, he said.

Some congressional sources said the Carver incident "raises the obvious question of whether the article was planted by the CIA."

Philip W. Quigg, managing editor of Foreign Affairs, stressed, however, that the magazine solicited not only this article but also another on Viet Nam by Carver that was published a year ago.

But Quigg, reached at his New York office, declined to say how the magazine became aware of Carver.

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Supports Administration Contentions

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Article Details Hanoi's Control of NLF

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Chambers M. Roberts
Washington Post Staff Writer

The National Liberation Front in South Vietnam is described in an article published today as "a contrived political mechanism with no indigenous roots" and "subject to the ultimate control" of the North Vietnamese Communist Party in Hanoi.

The article, by George A. Carver Jr., appears in the prestigious quarterly, Foreign Affairs, the publication of the Council on Foreign Relations. Carver is described as a "student of political theory and Asian affairs" with degrees from Yale and Oxford. He is currently an officer of the Central Intelligence Agency.

His article details and documents, in effect, the Johnson Administration's contention that the NLF is simply a "tool" of the Hanoi regime. Carver agrees that while "the Vietcong organization is unquestionably a major factor in the South Vietnamese political scene," it has "no serious claim" to recognition as the "sole legitimate voice" of the South Vietnamese.

The article concedes that "there are unquestionably many non-Communists heroically serving in various components" of the NLF "out of a desire to redress genuine grievances or in the honest belief that they are thereby helping to build a better political structure."

Carver traces the history of Ho Chi Minh's Indochinese Communist Party since 1930, the creation of the Vietminh to harass the Japanese and later to seize power in Hanoi

and to fight the French.

The NLF was created in December, 1960, with the People's Revolutionary Party (PRP) as its controlling element. On behalf of Hanoi, says Carver, it acts as "the Southern branch" of Ho's Communist Party.

Field control over the Vietcong military units, writes Carver, is held by "faceless men" of whom few have been identified. The overall commander is "almost certainly" a man who uses the name Tran Nam, but several captured Vietcong cadre members insist he is really Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra, a deputy chief of staff of the North Vietnamese army and a member of the central committee in the Hanoi Party.

"There is no such thing," the article states, "as a Vietcong military unit of any size independent of the (PRP's) political apparatus or free from tight political control. Probably no more than a third of the Vietcong forces are Party members, but by virtue of its organizational mechanism the PRP controls the 'Liberation Army' in the same way that it controls the National Liberation Front."

The key elements in this control are the more than 50,000 persons infiltrated into the South since the Hanoi Party's 1959 decision "to pursue its objective of political conquest by waging insurgent war." Until late 1963 these infiltrators were mostly Southerners who had been regrouped in the North after the 1954 Geneva agreements split the country.

The "image building" campaign to win for the NLF ac-

ceptance as "an indigenous South Vietnamese political coalition" has been aided by missions in numerous non-Communist capitals as well as in Communist nations.

One of the most effective of these representatives has been Huynh Van Tam in Algiers where, says Carver, "he devotes considerable time to cultivating Western newsmen, deceiving some of them about his own political background and the true nature of the organization he represents in a manner reminiscent of (Red China's) Chou En-lai's similar successes during the mid-1940s" in China.

Carver's article, because of its detail, is likely to add new weight to the Administration's attack on those who suggest that the NLF should be given an independent place at any

negotiating table. In 1955 Carver wrote, also in Foreign Affairs, a highly regarded article on "The Real Revolution in South Vietnam," a study of that nation's search for "a real national entity."